

Arafat arrives in Romania

VIENNA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Bucharest Wednesday at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, the official Agence news agency reported. The agency did not disclose the purpose or length of the visit, which was not publicly announced in advance and is in view. Arafat's third known trip to Romania in the past six months. He last visited Bucharest in June, when diplomats said he was seeking aid from the Soviet Bloc in his conflict with PLO dissidents challenging his leadership. He was also in the region in April on visits to Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Diplomats said the present visit would probably include talks on the United Nations Conference in Geneva on Palestinian rights, which has been boycotted by the United States and Israel and treated lightly by most West European countries.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times - جريدة عربية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

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Volume 8 Number 2359

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 8-9, 1983 — DHUL HIJAH 1-2, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hussein sends message to Fahd

RIYADH (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a message to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia dealing with the current situation in Lebanon. The message was delivered in Riyadh by Court Minister Amer Khammash Tuesday.

Jordan, China discuss health cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — China's Charge d'Affaires in Amman discussed with Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Wednesday Jordanian-Chinese cooperation in health affairs. They also discussed a visit to Jordan by a Chinese medical team, expected to take place in December. The team will be looking into Jordanian medical and health services, a Health Ministry spokesman said.

Committee organises rally in support of Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee for the support of the Iraqi people organised a public rally at the Professional Association Complex in Amman Wednesday to display support for Iraq in its war with Iran which has now entered its fourth year. Speakers who included public figures like Dr. Rifat Odeh, the committee chairman and Amin Shuaqir, member of the National Consultative Council paid tribute to the Iraqi people and armed forces in their fight against Iranian ambitions and aggression on the Arab Nation. They also voiced total support for His Majesty King Hussein for his support and backing of Iraq.

Omani fighters intercept Soviet plane

BAHRAIN (R) — A Soviet maritime surveillance plane was intercepted recently by Omani fighters while flying close to Omani airspace, the official Oman Press Agency reported Wednesday. The Omani aircraft were able to photograph the Soviet plane, an Ilyushin-28, the agency said, quoting the Oman Daily Observer newspaper which published pictures of the Soviet plane and its interceptors.

Egypt rules out top-level visit to Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has ruled out top-level visits to Israel in the near future, saying relations between the Middle Eastern neighbours were in a state of "cold peace". Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali, said Wednesday that Egyptian ministers would not return visits made last month by Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Rabin and ex-Defence Minister Ezer Weizman.

Shamir indicates Israel will stay out of Shouf

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir indicated Wednesday that Israel would stay out of fighting between Syrian-backed Druze and right-wing Christian militiamen in Lebanon's Shouf Mountains.

INSIDE

- Chad alleges more rebel attacks. page 2
- Biotechnology seminar. page 3
- U.N. drive for Cypriot reconciliation. page 4
- Confucius' hometown. page 5
- Noah in the quarterfinals. page 6
- U.K. unions soften stance. page 7
- Aquino murder inquiry. page 8

French colonel killed in Beirut shelling as fighting worsens

French jets said attack Druze position in hill

BEIRUT (R) — French forces launched super-Etendard fighter-bombers from the aircraft carrier Foch Wednesday and there were unconfirmed reports that they knocked out a Druze militia position in the hills behind Beirut.

The planes were launched after a French paratrooper colonel was killed and a number of other French soldiers wounded in intensive shelling of populated areas of west Beirut, including the French ambassador's residence, during the morning.

Local residents saw the aircraft and Beirut Radio confirmed they were fighters launched from the aircraft carrier Eisenhower, off Beirut.

There was no indication as to the nature of their mission.

In Paris, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu had said in a television interview Wednesday morning that Super-Etendards had been launched from the Foch to locate the artillery batteries which had fired on Beirut.

The Defence Ministry in Paris said a paratrooper Lieutenant-Colonel was killed and two other French soldiers wounded. State-run Beirut Radio spoke of three French troops killed and nine wounded.

As always, Beirut residents, many of whom huddled in their cellars as shells got close, could only guess where Wednesday's attack, estimated at more than 10 rounds, came from.

The official Syrian News Agency SANA gave no details of the talks, also attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Hafiz Khaddam and U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganielli.

It was impossible to tell whether any of the shells were deliberately aimed at French military positions. But many residents believed the shelling, and Tuesday's bombardment of areas around the U.S. Marines, were aimed at provoking the four-nation peace force.

Meanwhile, Syria's official media Wednesday attacked U.S. threats against Syria over the latest fighting.

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MIDDLE EAST

Chad government claims 2nd rebel attacks in 5 days

N'DJAMENA (R) — The Chad government says its northeast garrison of Oum Chalouba has been attacked by Libyan-backed rebels for the second time in five days.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila, announcing the new attack, said some 3,000 rebels attacked Tuesday morning but were repulsed despite support from Libyan armour and artillery.

He gave few details, but said fighting continued into the afternoon between troops loyal to President Hissene Habre and the rebel forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

There has been no independent confirmation of the battle, which Mr. Soumaila said followed 90 minutes of intensive bombing by Libyan planes on Monday afternoon.

Government accounts of the first battle in the Oum Chalouba region last Friday and of the bombing have been at odds with other versions of the events available here.

Well-informed sources who are following the war closely agreed that Friday's attack took place, although they regarded the government figure of 3,000 attackers as exaggerated.

They pinpointed the start of the fighting as some 50 kilometres to the south of Oum Chalouba.

The sources said they were aware of only one unidentified high-flying plane that dropped a few bombs in the vicinity of Oum Chalouba, a remote desert crossroads with only a few mudbrick dwellings, without causing casualties.

Mr. Soumaila said six Libyan Sukhoi and Tupolev bombers were involved and that they caused civilian casualties and destroyed unsupervised military equipment.

Western diplomatic sources said they believed the attacks were aimed at testing Mr. Habre's men at the only point where rebels risk no entanglement with the 2,000 troops which France has sent to its former colony as instructors to

government forces.

The nearest French contingent is at Arada, 100 kilometres south of Oum Chalouba, which is considered indefensible and unimportant by Western military experts.

In Friday's battle, the government claimed its troops killed 800 rebels and captured 600, most of them Sudanese, while it lost 15 wounded and captured large quantities of food, arms and ammunition.



French paratroopers are preparing to make test fire with a 120mm mortar in the Chadian Desert, near the northwestern outpost of Salal, last week. Over 2,500 French troops were dispatched to Chad to support government forces of President Habre. (A.P. wirephoto)

Afghan rebel successes claimed

LONDON (R) — Afghan guerrillas killed 180 Soviet and government troops and wounded some 200 others in three days of fierce fighting near Shindand in the mountainous northwest province of Herat last week, the Iranian National News Agency IRNA said.

Dr. Kohl will later visit Egypt and Saudi Arabia on his first trip to the Middle East since coming to power last year.

He cancelled a visit to Israel planned for last week after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin decided to resign.

Kohl to visit Mideast Oct. 5

AMMAN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is expected here on Oct. 5 for a three-day official visit to Jordan at the start of three-nation Middle East tour, a West German embassy spokesman said.

Dr. Kohl will later visit Egypt and Saudi Arabia on his first trip to the Middle East since coming to power last year.

Oman has responded with a call for Gulf states to help it build up its naval power, which is greatly inferior to Iran's.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 44371 American Centre Library 41520 British Council 3617-5000 British Council 3700 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Huseini Youth City 667181 I.W.C.A. 41793 National Museum 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843575

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 661760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an extensive collection of antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qala (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

VOICE OF AMERICA
1260, 3965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz
0530 The Breakfast Show: News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest. News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 1730 News 1710 Magazine Show

FOR FRIDAY'

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
10:00 Koran
10:20 Children's Programme
10:40 Popsey
10:50 Programme on Sports & Space
11:10 Religious Programme
12:05 Target... The Impossible
12:20 Local Play
14:20 Soccer
14:40 Harper's Bazaar
15:10 Chat With U
15:30 Religious Programme
20:40 News in Arabic
20:50 Arabic Series
21:30 Local Variety Programme

0730 Morning Show
0735 News Summary
1045 Main Show
1145 Listener's Choice
1200 News Summary

1200 News Headlines, Sign Off

2 Frenchwomen hurt in Tehran bomb blast

BAHRAIN (R) — A bomb exploded Wednesday in a French diplomatic car in Tehran, slightly injuring two French embassy staff in the vehicle. French diplomatic sources said in Tehran.

The embassy staff, both women, were allowed to return home after treatment in hospital, the sources told Reuters by telephone from Tehran.

The bomb exploded as they were driving to the embassy.

The sources said two time bombs were apparently planted Tuesday night in the back seat of the car, which was garaged away from the embassy overnight, but one of them failed to go off.

Nobody had claimed responsibility for the attack, the latest of a series against French targets in Iran.

The sources said the car, which was badly damaged, was close to the embassy when the explosion occurred. The roof and floor of the vehicle were pierced, and alt-

ough the petrol tank was damaged, it failed to explode.

They said measures had been taken to strengthen security after the recent attacks, for which an organization calling itself the "Orly group" has claimed responsibility.

The group has said the attacks were in retaliation for a crackdown on Armenian militants in France after a bomb attack on Orly airport in July in which eight people died.

Informers in Paris said last month five French gendarmes would be sent to Tehran to protect French interests.

There have been at least five bomb attacks against French targets in Iran since July and an abortive attempt was made to kidnap a diplomat.

In Paris, an external relations ministry spokesman said after the car bombing that French officials remained in contact with Iranian authorities.

Saudis say BBC is anti-Arab

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia has accused the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of adopting a Zionist, anti-Arab bias since the recent appointment of its Jewish chairman Stuart Young.

The accusation followed the BBC's broadcast on its Arabic radio service of a Tehran radio report saying 14 Iranian pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, including a parliamentary deputy, had been arrested.

In London, the BBC issued a statement saying it denied the charges.

Saudi Arabia said the Iranian report was fabricated and that Muslim pilgrims to the holy shrines at Mecca and Medina, including Iranians, were being given every facility to perform their religious duties.

An official source at the Saudi Arabian information ministry told

the Saudi press agency that the BBC had recently broadcast news and features which insulted the religious rituals of the Islamic World and thus the Saudi government.

The BBC statement said the BBC rejected the charges of biased reporting.

The charges of bias against BBC chairman Stuart Young are also denied. Speaking recently on the BBC Arabic service, he said: "The last thing I would ever wish to do is to lead the policy of the BBC in a particular political, racial or economic direction."

"Mr. Young went on to say that he and the board of governors would ensure that the BBC's worldwide reputation for governors would ensure that the BBC's worldwide reputation for fair and accurate reporting would be maintained," it added.

Saudi minister says some Iranians have molested other Medina pilgrims

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Abdulaziz said some Iranians had molested other Muslim pilgrims in the holy city of Medina, the official Saudi press agency reported Wednesday.

It quoted Prince Nayef as telling a news conference in Mecca Tuesday night: "Some of our Iranian brothers have molested other pilgrims in the streets of Medina two days ago and we have asked them

not to repeat this."

"We hope the Iranians will respond to our request and refrain from such acts," the agency quoted him as saying. It gave no details.

Three days ago, Tehran Radio said Iranian pilgrims had staged demonstrations in Medina shouting slogans against the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel.

Some 65,000 of an expected 90,000 Iranians have already arrived in Saudi Arabia for the annual Haj pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

OAU to hold meeting on W. Sahara

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Delegates from six African nations will meet here on Sept. 17-19 for a fresh round of talks on the Western Sahara conflict. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) secretariat said Wednesday.

The meeting was called by OAU chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia who invited delegations from Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania to attend.

Kuwait urges U.N. to safeguard civil aviation

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has urged the U.N. Security Council to take practical measures to guarantee the safety of civil aviation.

A Kuwait foreign ministry spokesman commenting on the loss of a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard said: "Kuwait regrets the incident and the loss of life involved."

"We are now concerned about the safety of civil aviation. We hope all security council members will seek measures to ensure the safety of civil aircraft and adopt practical measures that will not expose them to similar dangers."

Kuwait is the only member of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council to have diplomatic relations with Moscow.

the spokesman added.

Kuwait earlier this week rejected a request from South Korea's ambassador here to condemn the Soviet Union for shooting down the aircraft.

It said there was no proof to back allegations by the U.S., Japan and South Korea that the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 had been shot down by a Soviet fighter near the Soviet Union's Sakhalin Island.

The meeting was called by Dr. Adel Dabdoub, Dr. Nabilah pharmacy 236724
Hijazi pharmacy 225016
Um Alnahmah pharmacy 81200
Al Ahdah pharmacy 78011
Halil pharmacy 415451
Khayyari taxi 811857
Bassam taxi 43265
Siyah taxi 21776
Muhsin taxi 66488
Khalidou taxi 21127
Abu taxi 211279

IRIB
Dr. Nayef Gharsyeb 2260
Sak'oun pharmacy 1-1

ZARQA:
Dr. Mufti Damrak 85522
Al Ridaah pharmacy 1-1

GENERAL
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 73111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66111
Price complaints 661176
Telephone 1-1

NIGHT DUTY
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

AMMAN:
Dr. Abus Aj Hakim 91256

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES
Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, fire, fire 193, 75111
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22909-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 563901-1
El-Ahli Fire Co. 2122-2
Municipal water service 7122-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS
Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44241
Aldak Maternity, Amman 44241
Jabal Amman Maternity 44236
Malib, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664717-4
Shmeisani Hospital 6691131
University Hospital 8485485
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 6671158
Al-Munazah Hospital 667227-9
Tehanah, Al-Aali 6653292
Al-Ahli, Abu Al-Abd 77101-3
Italian, Al-Mahajnah 77111
Al-Badr, J. Al-Ahraf 77111
Army, Marka 916111

MONEY EXCHANGE
Local sell/buy rates in fils

Belgian franc 68.3 68.7
Dutch guilder 122.8 123.5
Egyptian guinea 328.3 332.3
French franc 45.6 45.9
Irani dinar 421.6 426.6
Italian lire (for 100) 23 23.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 150.1 151
Kuwaiti dinar 1264.8 1269.5
Lebanese lira 166.6 167.6
Omani rial 106/107 107/108
Qatari rial 101/101.6
Saudi riyal 106.3 106.7
Swedish crown 46.7 47
Swiss franc 169.2 170.3
Syrian lire 62.8 63.8
UAE dirham 100.5 100.1
U.S. dollar 355.2 355.9
U.S. sterling pound 352.6 353.9
U.S. dollar 352.6 353.9
W. German mark 137.4 138.2

WEATHER
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Partly cloudy weather with a chance of scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, northerly moderate winds and calm at night.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 25.25 15.25
Aqaba 25.25 15.25
Cairo (E) 27.25 17.25
Cairo (R) 27.25 17.25
Damasus, Geneva, Zurich (SR) 21.00 11.00
Amsterdam, New York (R) 18.00 10.00
Casablanca, Tunis (R) 20.00 12.00
Beirut (M) 20.00 12.00
Beirut (R) 20.00 12.00
London (L) 20.00 12.00
Paris, London (R) 20.00 12.00
Cairo (R) 20.00 12.00
Cairo (E) 20.00 12.00
Frankfurt, Brussels (R) 20.00 12.00
Frankfurt, Brussels (L) 20.00 12.00
Paris, London (E) 20.00 12.00
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Cairo (J) 20.00 12.0

HOME NEWS

Seminar discusses implications of biotechnology

By Anne Counsel
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Adnan Badran, president of the Yarmouk University, Wednesday opened a series of seminars on "Health and Biotechnology" at the Yarmouk University liaison office in Amman. The two-day conference focuses on the importance of biotechnology, current developments and applications, together with reports on health education by national and international specialists. The seminars were arranged by the International Union of Biological Scientists (IUBS), and the Commission for Biological Education in co-operation with the Yarmouk University.

Participants and specialists from West Germany, U.K., USA, Singapore, the Philippines, Japan, Nigeria, Kenya, Mauritania, Egypt, Lebanon and Finland are attending the seminars in addition

to representatives from the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the European Communities Biologists Association (EBCA), and the Asian Association for Biology Education (AABE).

In his opening address, Dr. Badran welcomed the participants to Jordan and the seminars and expressed his gratitude to UNESCO and IUBS for their contribution and co-operation. He emphasised the importance of the seminars as a means of serving human needs through health education and biotechnology.

The programme continued Wednesday with a series of talks and discussions on biotechnology, a rapidly developing science with far-reaching potential that utilises the properties biochemical processes and products of micro-organisms. Biotechnology is used

in the pharmaceutical, chemical and food industries and also in alleviating pollution problems by using the fermenting properties of micro-organisms to convert waste into methane, which can be used as a fuel or energy source.

The lectures also covered current techniques and developments in plant tissue culture, plant systems and virology and emphasised the need for education in this field. The social impact of the developments was also mentioned referring to the potential for increased food production, the combating of disease, and the control of pollution which were felt to outweigh some of the controversial issues surrounding the subject such as genetic engineering and the danger of uncontrolled use.

Already developments in research have led to the isolation of the gene for human insulin, advances in the synthesis of antibiotics, and a greater understanding of interactions in the environment. These advances and the availability of inexpensive raw materials that are used in the processes have a special significance in developing countries.

The health education seminar continues Thursday with delegates from international organisations discussing their contributions to health education and a series of reports to be given by

participants from Egypt, Central Africa, Japan and Jordan on the health education in their countries to be followed by discussion. The health education seminar aims to review international developments with relevance to developing and especially Arab countries, and to link such countries to the work of IUBS and CBE.

The conclusions drawn from these reviews together with other work will contribute to the international conference on "Science, Education and Future Human Needs" to be held in Bangalore, India in 1985.

The seminars on biotechnology and health education are held annually in different countries and this is the first time they have been held in Jordan. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Adnan Badran emphasised the importance of the discussions and advances in these fields as being relevant to developments in Jordan. He also expressed confidence that the participation of top scientists and educators in the seminars would be of significance in serving human needs. The participants also visited the Royal Scientific Society Wednesday and will Thursday hear a lecture on health education in Jordan given by Dr. Elias Baydoun from the Yarmouk University so as to further their understanding of developments and research in Jordan.

Mr. Hourani said that oil is emp-

Hourani: Greater oil production essential to Arab food security

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day seminar on the production, consumption and marketing of vegetable oil in the Arab World opened at the Amman Chamber of Commerce Wednesday.

Addressing the delegates from various Arab states, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani called on Arab states to adopt a unified strategy aimed at developing vegetable oil production because, he said, oil seed which cost nearly \$1 billion as well as nearly one million tonnes of vegetable oil, Mr. Hourani said. It is because of the lack of skilled employees, technology and other problems that the Arab World has been importing oil from abroad, and it is hoped that the seminar will arrive at constructive results to this end. Mr. Hourani

loyed in a number of industrial, chemical and agricultural industries and therefore more research should be undertaken to develop this industry.

Since 1980, the Arab World has imported 262,000 tonnes of oil

seed which cost nearly \$1 billion as well as nearly one million tonnes of vegetable oil, Mr. Hourani said. It is because of the lack of skilled employees, technology and other problems that the Arab World has been importing oil from abroad, and it is hoped that the seminar will arrive at constructive results to this end. Mr. Hourani

flowers which are good sources of oil, in addition to the other natural resources and petroleum that it at present possesses, Dr. Jaber said.

FJCC President Hamdi Al Tabbaa addressed the opening session by referring to the fact that the Arab World is still incapable of producing sufficient food supplies and basic food commodities due to lack of proper farming and poor methods of developing and exploiting the land.

Mr. Tabbaa also referred in his speech to Jordan's endeavours to develop olive oil production. Last year Jordan produced 40,000 tonnes of olive oil which was consumed or made into soap and ghee, Mr. Tabbaa added.

The seminar is expected to end Thursday having made a number of recommendations.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Abu Talib meets U.S. air chief

AMMAN (Petra) — The Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Talib Wednesday received in his office the Inspector General of the U.S. Air Force Lt.-Gen. Howard Leaf and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting the two sides exchanged gifts. The meeting was also attended by the Commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and the U.S. military attache in Amman.

Traffic fines top JD 100 thousand

AMMAN (Petra) — Fines imposed on traffic violations in the first six months of the year amounted to JD 108,712 in the Amman area alone, according to a statement by the Amman Municipality Court. It said that these fines were collected before the implementation of the new traffic law. According to the statement, the court also collected fines for other misdemeanours including violations of sanitary regulations and licences for stores and crafts and workshops amounting to JD 4,964 in the same period.

Police officers graduation held

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Central Police Department in Amman Wednesday to mark the graduation of the 21st class of officers who have just completed a four month training course. The officers were trained in the use of light arms, and received lessons in police science and other related topics. Senior police officers attended the ceremony at the end in which the graduates were presented with their diplomas and prizes.

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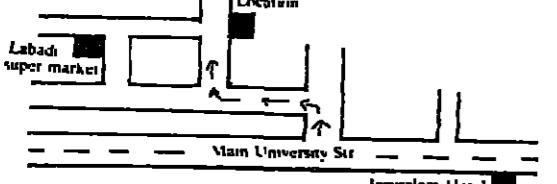
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SYMPOSIUM ON DRUG INDUSTRY

The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances "ACDIMA" will sponsor a symposium on "Drug Industry in the Arab World" during the period 5-7 December 1983. An exhibition of light equipments, posters, modules, etc... related to drug industries and medical appliances will take place on 5-9 December, 1983. The fee/m² is U.S. dollar 300, areas 4, 8m² or more and the deadline for reservation is October 15th, 1983, on the basis of first come first serve.

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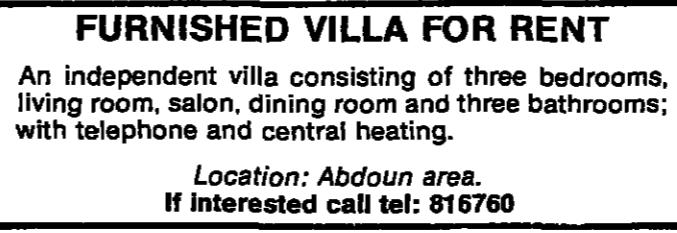
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Headquarters: Amman, Jordan

Responsible Editor:
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Jordan Press Foundation,
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Telex: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Promising U.N. drive for Cypriot reconciliation

By Arik Bachar
Reuters

LONDON — Greek and Turkish Cypriots may be talking again soon on reuniting their long-partitioned island but a lasting solution is still far away. Western diplomats say.

They expect leaders of the two communities, separated since a Turkish invasion in 1974, will agree to restart negotiations based on new proposals presented by the U.N. last month.

Diplomats said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's ideas featured a presidency rotating between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and land concessions by the Turkish side.

They said Greek Cypriot leaders were delaying a decision on the proposals because they did not include a call for withdrawal of the

Turkish force currently occupying the northern third of the Mediterranean island.

The diplomats believe Mr. Perez de Cuellar's ideas could end the two sides back to inter-communal talks broken off last May as they left room for manoeuvre between widely opposing views.

"There is a good chance the two communities will agree to resume talks by mid-autumn as the U.N. initiative offers a good basis for bargaining," one informed diplomat said.

The U.N. ideas were presented as the Turkish federated state of Cyprus set up in Turkish-held territory in 1975, was taking more steps to ensure a degree of independence from any future central government.

The Turkish community, headed by Rauf Denktaş, selected a national flag and anthem in July. The Turkish lira has recently been

adopted as the official currency in northern Cyprus and a development bank was inaugurated.

Turkish complaints of discrimination by the Greek majority were the root cause of communal violence between Cypriots from Britain in 1961 and the 1974 invasion.

The Turkish thrust came amid fears that Greek Cypriot leaders would opt for union with Greece, Turkey and Greece together with Britain were the guarantors of Cypriot independence in 1960.

Diplomats in close touch with Cyprus developments say the U.N. ideas would compensate the Turks under a future constitution with two federated zones, in relation to territorial concessions they offer.

The Turkish community — 18 per cent of Cyprus' 620,000 population before the Turkish landing — now control about 36 per cent of the island.

A diplomat who has been Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposals said they offered options on the territorial aspect between a ratio of 77-23 per cent in the Greeks' favour to 71-31 per cent.

"The more the Turks will be willing to give up in territory, the better off they will end up constitutionally," he said.

On the question of a presidency, the secretary-general offered two ideas: Either a rotation between Turkish and Greek Cypriots or reverting to the 1960 constitution under which a Cypriot was president with a Turkish Cypriot deputising.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar proposed establishing a legislature made up of two chambers — an upper house divided equally between the communities and a lower house with either proportional representation or a ratio of 7-3 in the Greeks' favour.

They say that while the Turks will want to retain a large degree of independence from the Greek community, the Greeks will probably insist on freedom of movement and settlement anywhere in the island's 9,246 square kilometres.

Some 150,000 Cypriots were

displaced during the 1974 fighting as Turks flocked to the north and large number of Greek Cypriots fled to the south, leaving property behind.

The two communities are currently separated by a green line patrolled by a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Western experts say that while maintaining the estimated 20,000-strong Turkish occupation force does not constitute a major financial burden, Ankara is probably interested in resuming the inter-communal talks.

Turkey opposes moves by Mr. Denktaş to declare independence in northern Cyprus for fear of increased international pressure.

At the same time while Athens is apparently not enthusiastic about the latest U.N. initiative, the Greek Cypriot community is in favour of resuming the negotiating process.

Restrain the forces

BY SENDING its Super Etendard jets to knock out Druze and whatever militia positions in the hills around Beirut, France is dangerously and needlessly inflaming the already explosive situation in Lebanon. No matter who is killed among the French troops or the American Marines or the Falangists or the Druze, more killing there will only escalate the fighting and drive the whole country even farther into civil war, anarchy and bloody chaos.

The same thing applies to the Americans, the Italians and the British in the Multi-National Force stationed in and around Beirut. For it is easy to say that the French jets and the U.S. F-14s are only guiding Lebanese army guns to enable them to destroy sources of fire against east and west Beirut, or the jet fighters are just screaming low over Beirut towards Aley and Bhamdoun in order to frighten the fighting militias in the hills, where, in fact, such moves are just as, if not more, likely to perpetuate and deepen Lebanon's factional strife of today.

As we condemn the continued fighting among the brothers, and the whole world appeals for an end to the bloodshed, everybody and every country should be called upon to help stop the fighting and work towards dialogue and reconciliation.

To this end, the Italian government's invitation Tuesday to Druze leader Walid Jumblatt for talks is a step that should be encouraged, especially now that Saudi Arabia has decided to freeze its efforts for reconciliation in Lebanon for lack of real progress. Jumblatt's subsequent acceptance to go to Rome is also a measured response to efforts for peace and stability.

Lebanon is only metres away from collapse. If today's situation persists or is allowed to persist and gets out of hand, it soon will have been everybody's tragedy and, also, greatest mistake.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. show of force

AS THE battles intensify in Lebanon and the socialists and their allies continue their successes over the Falangists and their allies, Washington is resorting to a show of force near Lebanon. It was a dual show involving a U.S. aircraft carrier approaching the Lebanese coast and McFarlane who carried an American map outlining the distribution of Lebanese and foreign forces in Lebanon — an independent Arab country, a member of the Arab League and the United Nations.

The American show of force again reflects the U.S. futile "stick" policy with which it hopes to subdue the people and subject them to its will and its domination. This show of force amounts to Washington's abandoning its promises to Lebanon and its pledges that it will safeguard the rights of all communities in Lebanon. The U.S. does not want to admit the futility of its policy nor does it want to blame Israel for what is going on in Lebanon, but it wants to shift responsibility on to others. The U.S. does not want to admit its collusion with the Israeli invaders in Lebanon. The death of three American soldiers in Tuesday's fighting will definitely open the door for others to get killed and will be the price of U.S. collusion with the Falangists and Israel and the price of Israel's invasion of other countries.

Al Dusour: Jordan's deep concern

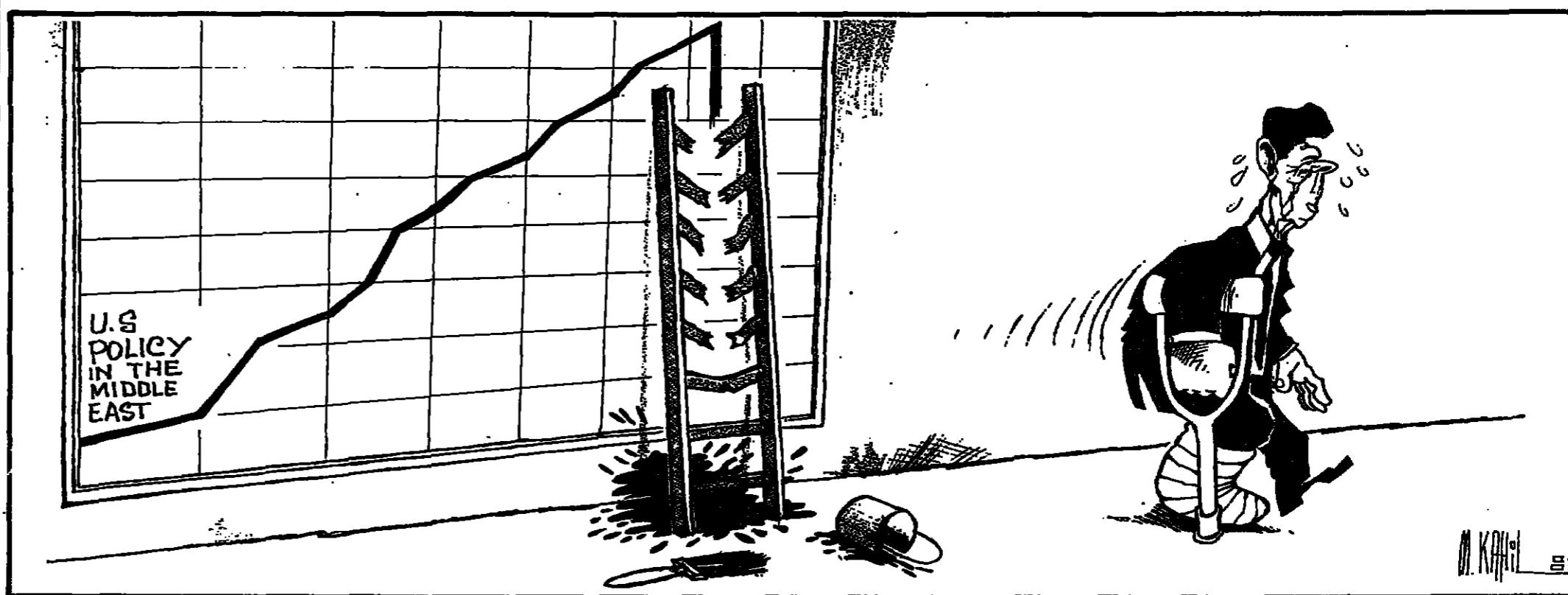
HIS ROYAL Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday expressed the Jordanian people's deep concern and worry over the current events in Lebanon. The hearts of all Arabs are filled with pain and sadness at the loss of human life and the destruction which is now going on in Lebanon.

Jordan's sympathy reflects the brotherly feelings towards the Lebanese people who over the past eight years have been constantly subject to killing and destruction. The fighting among the Lebanese endangers the unity of their country and its independence and future. Therefore, any resort to arms should be renounced by all parties and reason should replace weapons and killing. Under the present circumstances the efforts of all Arabs should be concentrated towards the ending of bloodshed in Lebanon and the safeguarding of its unity. The Arab leaders should help Lebanon bring about a national reconciliation and achieve peace among its warring groups.

Sawt Al Shaab: Washington's bias

U.S. POLICY towards all issues in our region can be summed up in one phrase: "totally biased towards Israel". This policy has been applied in Lebanon, in Palestine and every time Israel launches any aggression against the Arab states.

America's biased attitude towards Israel has caused Washington to face many embarrassing situations. It must be emphasised that with every day that passes by, the United States proves more and more that it is biased towards Israel, so that Washington's policy now looks almost identical to that of Israel. The U.S. has backed Israel from the very beginning of its invasion of Lebanon and later dispatched its envoys to the region to fulfil diplomatically the objectives which Israel could not achieve by force. The result now is that the multinational force is frozen and can not stop the war in Lebanon and the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is no more than a piece of paper. The real solution for the Lebanese crisis lies not in the hands of the Israelis or the Americans, but rather in the hands of the Lebanese. If the Israeli forces withdrew from Lebanon the other forces followed suit, the leaders of the warring factions would come to an agreement to end the bloodshed.



Congress plays it tough on Pentagon spendings

By Carol Giacomo
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Recent embarrassing disclosures of Pentagon spending abuses have made it even less likely that President Reagan's ambitious military budget will survive without major reductions, congressional sources say.

The disclosures that the Pentagon paid \$111 for a tiny electrical part worth four cents and \$430 for an ordinary claw hammer — there were numerous other examples — could not have come at a worse time for Mr. Reagan.

The president is finding it difficult to persuade Congress to approve a 10 per cent increase in military spending for 1984 and despite administration assurances that a crackdown on spending abuse is under way, scepticism remains widespread.

Five Republican senators warned senior Pentagon officials at a public hearing in July that "horror stories" of overcharges for spare parts for the military endangered the national consensus on defence spending.

Some even used the words "fraud" and "theft" to describe the actions of defence contractors.

While spare parts dominate current concern, problems remain with major weapons as well.

A new report by congressional analysts found that 36 major systems, including the Trident submarine, will exceed their contract prices by a total of \$3.8 billion.

They said these cost overruns could be a warning of potential major growth in future weapons

contractions.

The administration's sensitivity over the issue was evident in the president's attempt, in one of his weekly radio addresses to persuade Americans that his managers have now taken a tough line with defence bureaucrats and contractors.

Earlier, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave a similar assurance, telling reporters that a crackdown on spending abuses was under way and corrective actions were being taken.

He announced that bidders on air force jet engine contracts would have to guarantee there would be competition in buying spare parts.

But congressional sources said the Pentagon might face increasingly tight purchasing rules written into law unless the administration convinced Congress, by decree and not just words, that it was implementing specific measures to eliminate waste.

On the specific issue of military spending for 1984, congressional committees have already halved Mr. Reagan's requested 10 per cent increase and the full Senate and House of Representatives are expected to go along with the committee's when they return from an August holiday.

Mr. Reagan's chances of getting the increase through Congress have been further damaged by the announcement that Republican Senator John Tower of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee and a leading Pentagon champion, will not seek re-election next year.

Mr. Tower's decision may not only deprive Mr. Reagan of much

of his clout in the next 16 months but may also increase the chances of opposition Democrats regaining control of the Senate next year.

In addition, the Reagan administration has little credibility in the Armed Services Committee, who recalls administration opposition to establishing an independent inspector general's office in the Pentagon.

Mr. Levin noted that this was the office which focused public attention on such abuses as overpayment for spare parts.

The White House also opposed the appointment of a Pentagon director of operational testing and evaluation to play an independent role on decisions affecting new weapons.

But Congress approved the new post and Mr. Weinberger is due to name a director in November.

"They could appoint a stooge," said William Lind, an aide to Democratic Senator Gary Hart, adding: "Who they appoint will be a clear signal of the 1984 defence bill, which still requires a final vote. Congress also approved a requirement that the defence secretary develop a plan to end the pattern of steep increases in the price of spare parts.

If those initiatives do not work, Congress is likely to face growing pressure to adopt other safeguards, though some believe the law is a clumsy tool for eliminating Pentagon waste.

The administration, with its control over procurement and spending, is the branch of government with the real power to effect change, many congressional defence sources say.

Young Mexican president pays for old economic flaws

By William Chislett

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico is sitting on top of a volcano. He

is so essential in Mexico: Controlling inflation and at the same time keeping jobs," he said.

Most trade unions are closely allied to the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which has ruled Mexico for 54 years. In return for maintaining job levels, unions have accepted a 20 per cent cut in real wages this year.

At the same time, he is trying to restore the shattered confidence of the private sector, where banks were nationalised last year. He said his decision to allow up to 34 per cent of the shares in the 58 nationalised banks to be sold will reduce subsidies but we will try to do it at a slower rate than the increase in the minimum wage so that we can protect the purchasing power of the poor."

Mr. De la Madrid points out that Mexico, with its high population growth (2 million new mouths to feed a year), cannot accept stagnation as a medium term option. "In the short term, however, we have to curb our growth, in order to clean up the economy and establish a new base for strong and sustained growth."

He hopes to restore Mexico's traditional economic growth rate of between five per cent and six per cent after 1985.

Mr. De la Madrid's climb to the top was not easy. His family moved from the provinces to Mexico City after his lawyer father was murdered when Mr. De la Madrid was aged two. He graduated in law and worked in the Finance Ministry's public credit department and the Pemex, the state oil concern.

A friend says he used to complain in private that "oil smelt" — referring to the notorious corruption in Pemex which he is now trying to root out. In 1975 Mr. De la Madrid became deputy finance minister and in 1979 planning minister.

Mr. De la Madrid says he is committed to eliminating financial populism. "There are so many subsidies left over from the last government that we cannot tackle them all at the same time. We are very worried about the need to protect the prices of basic foodstuffs. When circumstances allow it, we will reduce more subsidies but we will try to do it at a slower rate than the increase in the minimum wage so that we can protect the purchasing power of the poor."

Turning to international matters, the president criticised Washington's militaristic policy towards Central America.

He dismissed Washington's "domino theory" which asserts that Mexico is the plumb for Soviet-inspired subversion in Central America. "We are worried by Central America and it is producing problems for us, like the flood of refugees seeking asylum in Mexico. But we are a nationalistic people and have strong institutions."

He said Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, was not going to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But it would continue to co-operate with all producers to "stabilise the market." — The Financial Times

Minority British Liberals face inter-party turmoil threat

By Graham Stewart
Reuters

LONDON — A spreading revolt in Britain's Minority Liberal Party against the one-man leadership of David Steel could damage his prospects of ever becoming prime minister.

A challenge by Liberal activists to curb what they see as Mr. Steel's dictatorial style has sent tremors through the party just when it looks like emerging from nearly 70 years in the political wilderness.

Mr. Steel, an urbane 45-year-old Scot who has led the party for the last seven years, has twice in the past month threatened to resign if he cannot call the shots.

Political commentators agree that Mr. Steel has not handled the discord with his usual finesse and

have raised doubts about his political future.

Furthermore a split could endanger the party's promising electoral alliance with the fledgling Social Democrats because some Liberals are not as keen as Mr. Steel about an eventual merger.

Any serious weakening of Mr. Steel's position would also play into the hands of Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader David Owen because it would strengthen his claim to be prime minister if the alliance were to win the next general election.

Mr. Owen, a former foreign secretary who defected from the Labour Party to help found the Social Democrats two years ago, has made no secret of his ambition to get to 10 Downing Street — the prime minister's official residence.

Mr. Steel never seriously entertained the idea of becoming prime minister until the general election last June, when Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was given tenure for five more years.

The alliance gained 25 per cent of the popular vote but, because of the polling system favouring the big parties, picked up only 23 of the 650 seats in parliament.

The Liberals, with a better party organisation, won 17 of the seats and Mr. Steel enhanced his stature by outshining his alliance co-leader Roy Jenkins on the campaign hustings.

Mr. Jenkins promptly bowed out and Mr. Owen was elected unopposed.

The Labour Party, damaged by three years of internal feuds, suffered its worst drubbing for more than 50 years and its veteran leader Michael Foot announced he

too

Tangshan overcomes 1976 tragic earthquake disaster

By Chen Fang

PEKING — Nearly seven years after a terrible earthquake destroyed most of the north China industrial city of Tangshan on July 28, 1976, the after-effects of the natural disaster can still be found in all parts of the city.

Along the two-mile bus route from the railway station to the municipal government building, people live in houses or work in shops in "quake-proof shelters" — makeshift houses built of bricks in the lower part of the wall and of whitewashed mud and reeds in the upper part. Many stones are placed on the roofs to prevent the asphalt-coated felt from being blown away by a windstorm.

However, walking a few minutes from the municipal government westward to reach a 50-metre-wide avenue, the Jia-shi (reconstruction) Road, rows of four-to-six-storey houses in pink, yellow, green or brown colour stand one block after another, complete with new buildings for schools, shops, kindergartens and lawns for each sub-district of 5,000 to 8,000 population.

The 11-storey Tangshan Hotel on the road was opened in April, to serve as a government hostel temporarily and a tourist hostel in the near future. Under construction on one side of it is a cinema, while on the other, a six-storey building which has been

completed for the number two Municipal Hospital which started to receive in-and-out-patients late last year.

About 110,000 families, or half of the city's total families, have moved into such reinforced concrete multi-storey housing estates, which have been designed to resist earthquakes of high intensity, according to Wang Lin, deputy director of the Tangshan Reconstruction Command.

"The earth tremor devastated over 90 per cent of our homes and took a toll of 242,000 lives in the whole region, including 145,000 in the city proper. It has not been easy to build a brand new city from the ruins," he said.

After the quake, about half a year was spent in building 400,000 rooms in quake-proof shelters with the help of the army. The shelters made it possible for some 60,000 survivors get through the winter of 1976-77. It took a whole year to gather the geological data, investigate the economic and social problems, weigh the pros and cons and then work out a general programme to re-design and rebuild the city.

By 1978, 100,000 building workers were drawn from the city and other parts of Hebei province, and architects from Peking, Shanghai and other cities came to help design the houses, roads and bridges. Full-scale construction of the new city started in early 1979.

Up to the end of 1982, 11.94 million square metres of buildings had been completed in four years, 7 million square metres of which are residential houses. This can only accommodate half as many as are needed. The reason is that the total number of families has increased to 220,000, with a city-wide population of 820,000, much bigger than the total quake survivors. The increase has been due to the natural growth in the past years, more young people attaining marriage age, newly recruited factory and other workers to replace the deceased and construction workers who came to

"I am happy with my two-room flat for my family of four — my wife, two children and I," said a miner who works at the Kailuan colliery. "The house rent is only 1.5 yuan, while I earn more than 100 yuan a month in wages and bonus. The house, with private toilet and kitchen, is better and larger than the house we lived in before the quake."

"I still have to put up with a two-room anti-quake shelter," said a 42-year-old government employee who lives in a district south of the Peking-Shanhaiguan railway line, which passes through the city.

The reconstruction programme calls for new housing to be built step by step, starting from the outskirts of the old city north of the

railway and gradually moving the nearby residents to new houses and dismantling their temporary shelters in order to acquire land space for the next rows of new houses.

He lost his wife in the quake and remarried a woman who lost her husband. He said he now leads a happy family life with his second wife and the two sons she brought with her, but the children "are too shy to call me daddy."

According to a survey by the Tangshan Women's Association, most of the remarried couples are getting along well but a sizable number of them, estimated at 25 per cent, have encountered troubles. The difficulties mainly arise from the strained relations between step-fathers or step-mothers and the children, which then lead to quarrels between husband and wife. Every remarriage after the quake is not only a union between a man and a woman but a union between two families involving the children and even mother- or father-in-laws. Family relations thus are much more complicated than a simple marriage between a young man and a young woman.

Women's organisations and the local press have cited those women who have handled such family relations well and called on other families to learn from them. Selflessness, mutual help and accommodation are the ingredients for success.

Over 2,600 children were orphaned in the quake. At first, some of them were looked after by state-run orphanages, some by their relatives and some by neighbourhood committees with their living expenses paid by the government. Now most of them have grown up and are working in the job units where their fathers or mothers worked before the quake.

Tangshan's industry is now in full operation. The total industrial output value in 1982 was 2.9 billion yuan, 25 per cent more than in

1975, the year before the quake. The Tangshan Iron and Steel Plant has been expanded and a new power plant was put into operation in 1979. A new satellite town is being built 25 kilometres north of the old city proper to accommodate some of the factories scheduled to be moved out of the city. A cotton textile mill and a dyeing and printing mill are now in operation at the town and a cement factory will soon start trial operations to replace the existing

one in the city. The city's steel, cement, power and building material factories have contributed a big share in rebuilding Tangshan.

When interviewed, a woman who lost her husband and now lives in an anti-quake shelter with her only son said: "Tangshan had been built into an industrial city by diligent labour over a century and more, but the earthquake destroyed it in a matter of minutes. It is impossible to rebuild the city completely in a few years. Some

years ago when we recalled the death of our loved ones, we grieved deeply. Now the grief has lessened, and we think more about how to speed up the reconstruction of the city."

Many of those who still live in the makeshift houses like to visit the districts where new buildings have sprung up. They believe that they will soon move to such new quake-resistant housing estates in the next few years. — China features



The ruins of a corner of the city of Tangshan seven days after the earthquake on July 28, 1976.



New housing estates built after the quake in Tangshan

History seeps from the old walls of Confucius' hometown

By Shi Song

PEKING — China's greatest ancient philosopher has come in from the cold.

Confucius — a contemporary of Socrates and the Buddha in that extraordinary century which saw the birth of three of the world's great ethical systems — laid down the teachings which for most of the last 2,400 years inspired Chinese government, law, human relations and personal values.

Until the early 20th century, students commonly spent decades studying Confucius's precepts, and the best rose to become the scholar-elite which ruled the nation until the Republican Revolution of 1911.

Since then, and especially after the May 4 Movement of 1919, Confucius was regarded by some scholars as an oppressive legacy of feudal times. During the

ten-year Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), it was fiercely denounced as "the root of all evils."

Since the downfall of Jiang Qing and her "Gang of Four" in 1976, however, the sage has been cautiously reclaimed from the dustbin of history.

In a forum held last April at Qufu, the sage's hometown in eastern China, 180 scholars probed Confucius's positive and negative effects on Chinese culture, and discussed the meaning of his heritage for modern-day China. The ancient scholar's "rehabilitation" was symbolized recently by the appointment of his 76th generation direct descendant, Kong Demao, to the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body, in a group of members "whose forefathers have benefited the nation."

Confucius' thought may in past

times have mostly been the professional preserve of the few, but his home and the wealth of classical relics it contains have become an ever more popular attraction for the masses of post-Confucian China.

History literally seeps from the old red walls of Qufu, a sleepy provincial city of half a million.

Twenty percent of the people in the surrounding county even today bear the surname "Kong," marking them as descendants of the sage, who in China is known as Kong Fu Zi.

The town is dominated by the majestic Temple of Confucius, whose nine grand courtyards cover a total of 40 hectares. In all, the temple contains 466 halls, pavilions and galleries. Founded only one year after the sage's death in 479 B.C., on the site of his home, the temple was repaired and enlarged many times during

succeeding dynasties. It is believed to be the oldest temple in continuous use in China.

Modern Chinese scholars may hold differing views as to the thinking of Confucius in other fields, but all agree that he was a great educator. He ran the first large private school — which at one point numbered 3,000 students — and advocated that education be given to the sons of aristocrats and commoners alike. And many of his techniques are still employed today. He is said to have given lectures from a small terrace surrounded by apricot trees — the "Apricot Altar," which is still today enshrined in a grove of apricot trees.

The Guiweng, or library, dates from 1191 and is one of the ten most famous surviving ancient wooden buildings in China. It contains a collection of imperial calligraphy and rare books presented

by emperors, and others. The building is shortly to be restored to its former grandeur by specially-trained carpenters, masons and wood-carvers. Glazed tiles for the roof will come from a local kiln established during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644).

The government also plans to replace the statues of Confucius and 17 of his disciples, which long stood in the main hall and were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. In front of the hall rise ten marble pillars, each sculpted with a pair of writhing dragons surrounded by clouds and striving for a pearl, so finely carved that they are considered to exceed those in the imperial palace in artistic value.

In the precincts of the temple stands a tree believed to have been planted by Confucius himself. Records say that it withered several times, but its roots never died.

There is also a well supposed to have been used by Confucius.

Just east of the temple lies the Kong family mansion. The present buildings date from the 16th century. With 460 halls, parlours, shrines and other rooms, it is China's largest and most luxurious aristocratic mansion. As a result of the imperial protection the family enjoyed, the mansion survived the wars and revolts which shook the rest of China over the centuries.

During the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), the throne established Confucianism as the state orthodoxy. Since then, many posthumous titles were granted to Confucius, and imperial favours were persistently granted to his descendants well into the 20th century.

Throughout the centuries, the Kong family mansion was ex-empted from taxes and corvee. The Duke of Kong led a miniature feudal state, with officials to collect land rents, organise sacrificial rites for the sage, make laws, and guard the temple and graveyard.

During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), the Kong family mansion owned hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland in Shandong and four neighbouring provinces, most of it gifts from the imperial court. When the 76th generation Duke, Kong Lingyi, lived in the mansion in the early 20th century, he was lord over not just thousands of tenant farmers, but some 700 hereditary house slaves as well.

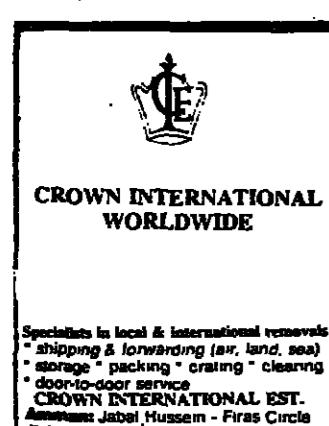
Inside the mansion clothes dating from as long ago as the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) are on display. There is also a rich collection of bronzes, paintings and calligraphy, jade and ivory carvings.

ancient embroidery and silks. The most precious collection, however, consists of a 10,000-piece family archives, a wealth of personalised historical data unrivalled in China.

Confucius's tomb lies in the family's graveyard, a few kilometers north of the temple and the Kong mansion. Covering 200 hectares overgrown with ancient trees and surrounded by a 7.5-kilometre wall, it is China's largest family burial ground. More than two millennia of Confucius's direct descendants lie buried around the large mound of earth that is his tomb. Nearby are the tombs of the sage's son, Kong Li, and grandson, Kong Ji.

In 1982, more than one million tourists, including 5,000 from dozens of foreign countries, visited this small town which is so rich in cultural relics. — China features

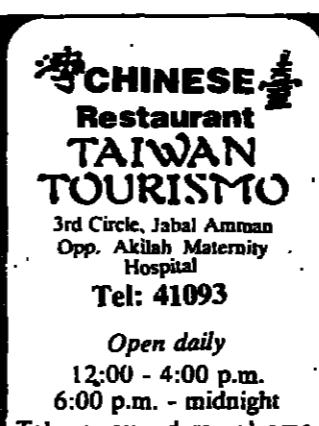
JORDAN MARKETPLACE



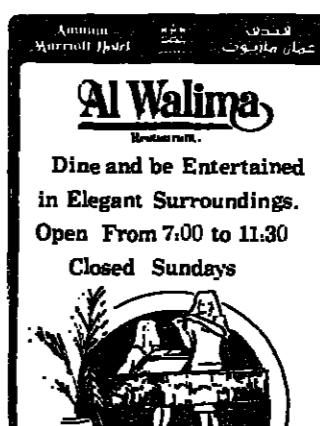
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ECONOMY

U.K. unions soften stance

BLACKPOOL, England (R) — Britain's trade unions, acknowledging the Labour movement's crushing defeat in last June's general election, have softened their approach to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

The annual conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) decided Tuesday to open talks with Mrs. Thatcher's tough employment minister, Mr. Norman Tebbit, about government plans for legislation affecting the unions.

THE Daily Crossword

By James R. Burns

| ACROSS | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 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